



City of Othello, Adams County Washington State Incentive Grant 2nd Year Community-Level Evaluation 2000-2001

Department of Social and
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Executive Summary

The City of Othello, Adams County, is one of eighteen recipients of the Washington State Incentive Grant (SIG). SIG funds are allocated to communities to prevent the use, misuse and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other drugs by Washington State youth. Community grantees are expected to make their local prevention system more effective by establishing prevention partnerships, using a risk and protective factor framework for data driven needs assessments, and by implementing and monitoring science-based prevention programs. Othello's second year experiences with SIG are reported here.

Progress toward SIG Community Level Objectives

First year SIG funds were used to open a Boys and Girls Club in Othello, which became a huge success immediately after opening. Over 400 children became members with about 120 youth attending daily. During the second project year, the Boys and Girls Club continued to be a great asset for the youth and the community. At-risk youth attending the club continued to benefit from the safe environment, SMART courses, and other activities provided by the club. Attendance has stabilized at 85-90 youth per day. Othello made progress during the second year of the project toward each of the community level objectives. Progress specific to each objective is listed here.

Objective 1: *To establish partnerships...to collaborate at the local level to prevent alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse by youth.*

The SIG project established partnerships among the City of Othello, Adams County Community Counseling, the Othello School District, the Othello Police Department, and local businesses in the community. However, the project evaluator perceived some tension between existing prevention programs and the new, highly successful Boys and Girls Club.

Objective 2: *To use a risk and protective factor framework to develop a community prevention action plan...*

and

Objective 3: *To participate in joint community risk and protective factor and resource assessment...*

During the second year of SIG, Adams County used the new planning guidelines developed by DASA to work with a broad range of agencies in the community. Together they identified risk and protective factors and planned for service needs.

Objective 4: To select and implement effective prevention actions...

The Othello Boys and Girls Club uses science-based programs from their national curriculum including Stay SMART, SMART Families, SMART Kids, and Start SMART. These programs are supplemented with social activities, recreation, education, arts and crafts, and mentoring.

Pre and post-test measures built into the SMART curriculum show that the programs have a positive impact on youth. Evaluation over a number of years is needed to determine the extent to which these programs impact substance use and abuse among youth and their families.

Objective 5: To use common reporting tools...

A requirement of SIG is that the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors be administered in participating schools. In response, the Othello School District began to use the survey for the first time in 1998. The Boys and Girls Club evaluates its prevention programs with the pre- and post-test evaluations built into the SMART courses. The SIG matrix is used as a monitoring tool, as well. Othello did not find the Everest program monitoring database useful.

Summary: Systems change

Overall, the Adams County project has had a major impact and on prevention in the county. During the last year of SIG community funding, the prevention community hopefully will move toward institutionalizing some of the changes they have achieved in their system of prevention planning, funding, implementation, and monitoring under SIG.

The city and county administrators recognize the Boys and Girls Club as an asset for providing after school programs for disadvantaged youth. However, while the club attracts donations from various local businesses and funding agencies, it does not appear to be fully integrated into the community organizations. There seems to be a philosophical distance between the club and some of the mainstream community organizers. Club managers feel they are still considered outsiders, and there appears to be competition for providing services and obtaining funding. This competition and attitude may limit collaboration between the club and the county. The Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network has been very helpful in raising funds for the club.

City of Othello, Adams County Year 2 Community Level Evaluation

The Washington State Incentive Grant

The City of Othello is one of eighteen recipients of the Washington State Incentive Grant. The federal grant consists of a three year, \$8.9 million award from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to Washington State through a cooperative agreement with Governor Gary Locke's office. State agencies participating in SIG are committed to coordinating resources and reducing duplication of effort. Eighty-five percent of State Incentive Grant (SIG) funds are allocated to communities to prevent the use, misuse, and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drugs by Washington State youth. In their efforts to reduce youth substance use, misuse, and abuse, it is expected that community grantees will reduce key risk factors and promote protective factors.

The goals and objectives of the *Washington State Incentive Grant Substance Abuse Plan* are listed in Appendix A.¹ They are summarized here:

Goals:

1. Prevent alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other drug use, misuse and abuse by the state's youth.
2. Make the community level system more effective.

Objectives:

1. Establish local prevention partnerships.
2. Use a risk and protective factor framework to develop a community prevention action plan.
3. Participate in joint community risk and protective factor and resource assessment.
4. Select and implement effective prevention actions.
5. Use common reporting tools.

Introduction

The SIG evaluation is intended to provide feedback to state agencies and communities on their progress toward the goals and objectives stated in the *Washington State Incentive Grant Substance Abuse Plan*. Evaluation reports are provided as an integral part of that feedback.

¹ Governor's Substance Abuse Prevention Advisory Committee (1999). *Washington State Incentive Grant Substance Abuse Prevention Plan*. Olympia, WA: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, State Incentive Grant Project.

This report documents SIG-related activities for the second project year of the City of Othello. It summarizes progress made toward achieving the community level goals and objectives of the Washington State Incentive Grant. The report examines local prevention partners' ongoing challenges and successes in providing substance abuse prevention services for youth. It also presents the substance abuse prevention funding sources that were combined to present the SMART Moves curricula at the Boys and Girls Club.

Information used here came from face-to-face and telephone interviews, examinations of documents, and data collected from survey instruments. A program implementation survey was conducted for the SMART courses used at the Boys and Girls Club to determine the extent to which programs had to be adapted for the local clientele. Also, fiscal and planning data was collected on the SMART courses. See Appendix B for a more detailed description of the research methods used to create this report.

Project Site

Adams County grew by 21% in the past decade to a population of 16,428. Persons of Hispanic origin comprise 47% of Adams County's population, compared to 8% of Washington State's population. The median household cash income is \$32,250 (1997 model-based estimate) compared to the state median income of \$41,715.²

The Othello School District of Adams County serves a rural, agricultural community with many migratory and seasonal farm workers, the majority of whom are of Hispanic origin. Seasonal farm workers tend to work primarily in Adams County, returning to Mexico for 4-12 weeks each year. In contrast, migratory workers follow harvests, such as asparagus, cherries, apples, potatoes and grain. Othello's largest employers are Simplot, the Othello School District, a new Wal-Mart, and the local hospital. Large potato processing plants form the border on one edge of town.

Othello city management collaborates with Adams County and the Othello Boys and Girls Club to manage the SIG project. The Columbia Basin Boys and Girls Club, located in neighboring Grant County, oversees the Boys and Girls Club in Othello. SIG funds were used to open the club, providing after-school programs for at-risk youth.

² <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53000.html>. Adams County.

Progress toward community level objectives

Below is a synopsis of progress made in Othello toward achievement of the five community level SIG objectives.

Objective 1: To *establish partnerships* which include existing agencies and organizations, and families, youth, school, and workplaces to collaborate at the local level to prevent alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse by youth.

Adams County and the City of Othello had a history of collaborative partnerships prior to receiving the SIG grant. Several groups and organizations have worked to provide prevention services in the area. As with many small communities, most of the same people serve on the boards. While their dedication is admirable, according to some it is also difficult to bring new ideas and people into the group. The majority of the population in Othello is Hispanic, yet their views are underrepresented in community organizations.

- Persons against Illegal Drugs Over a decade ago, citizens of Othello created an organization called Persons against Illegal Drugs. This organization was formed in response to families' loss of loved ones due to drugs and alcohol. The founders felt they needed to do something to prevent drug use among youth in their community. This group of business and professional people meets regularly to review, support and fund small prevention projects.
- Grant Writing Group Four local service providers attended a week-long grant writing workshop a few years ago. The workshop was funded by a \$2000 grant obtained by the county prevention specialist. Since then they have managed to secure over \$2.4 million in grants for the county.
- Adams County Public Health and Safety Network This organization locates funding for prevention projects and then supplies volunteers and support. A member of the newly created Boys and Girls Club sits on the Network board. The Network joined with the county to apply for the original SIG grant.
- Adams County Community Mobilization The Community Mobilization Advisory Board meets quarterly with the Persons against Illegal Drugs organization to coordinate activities focusing on substance abuse and youth violence prevention. The advisory board is composed of individuals who represent a broad range of community services. The county prevention specialist chairs this group.

When the SIG project began, it worked to establish partnerships, as documented in the following list.

- The City of Othello is the lead agency for the SIG grant, providing fiscal review, administrative support, and volunteers.
- Adams County Community Counseling serves as the fiscal agent. This organization also provides prevention support services.
- The Othello School District administers the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behavior and provides referrals and follow-up services for the SIG project.
- The Othello Police Department conducts prevention-related demonstrations and presentations in the schools and at the Boys and Girls Club.

Over the past year, the Boys and Girls Club developed partnerships with the local school district and with businesses in the community. They secured grants for the club above and beyond their initial SIG funding. They have outcome data for their programs, and they have the ability to provide matching funds. Two particular grants have had a significant impact on their services:

1. A Middle School Capacity Grant for \$212,000 from the Department of Social and Health Services provides a Street SMART gang resistance program with a domestic violence and sexual abuse resistance component.
2. The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee awarded a grant for \$79,614 to the Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network. This money allows the Othello Police Department to work with the Boys and Girls Club through the Street SMART curricula. The Boys and Girls Club provided 90% of the 25% match required to obtain this grant. The grant provides two main programs:
 - a. Juvenile probation officers teach a class on aggression replacement techniques in the local junior high school.
 - b. Day care for migrant workers and Spanish-only parenting classes are offered through *Los Ninos Bien Educados* in collaboration with the Columbia Basin Health Association. The classes require a commitment of three hours twice a week for six weeks. At the time of the evaluator's site visit, the first series had just finished. Fourteen mothers started the class, but only five completed it because the late apple harvest took priority for participants' time. Program organizers plan to hold three series of the program per year for the next four years.

The next two objectives were combined for this discussion because they are interrelated in the planning process.

Objective 2: *To use a risk and protective factor framework to develop a community prevention action plan which reduces factors which put youth at risk for alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug abuse and increase factors which protect or buffer youth from these risks.*

Objective 3: *To participate in joint community risk and protective factor and resource assessment by collecting, assessing, and prioritizing community level information for: (a) youth alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse; (b) risk and protective factor indicators; and (c) existing resources and service gaps.*

The Adams County Prevention Specialist has been responsible for the biennial county plan and needs assessment required by the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services. The prevention specialist went to individual meetings of providers to collect their input, later compiling the information. The Adams County Prevention Specialist and the director of the Community Public Health and Safety Network then jointly identified gaps in services and pursued grants for prevention.

Risk and protective factors were already a part of the Adams County prevention framework before 1995 when the present prevention coordinator began working in Adams County. Since she was hired, the county was asked to formalize its planning process and develop a Community Mobilization board. The prevention coordinator became the chair of that board. Representatives from the county and the Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network facilitated community meetings with various providers to determine the needs for the State Incentive Grant. The City of Othello collaborates with Adams County and the Othello Boys and Girls Club to manage the SIG project.

New DASA planning guidelines emerged with the SIG application process and the subsequent Washington Interagency Network Response to the Governor's Plan. The Prevention Planning Packet outlined a joint planning process that incorporated the risk and protective framework. During the second year of SIG, Adams County used the new planning guidelines to work with various agencies in the community. Together they identified risk and protective factors and planned for service needs. The following agencies in Othello worked together to review data and assess needs of the population:³

- Department of Community Trade and Economic Development: Community Mobilization Against Substance Abuse and Violence
- Department of Health: community and school-based Tobacco Prevention Providers

³ Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. *Prevention Services Materials, 2001-2003, Prevention Planning Packet*. Revised, September 8, 2000.

- Department of Social and Health Services/Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse: county-based alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention programs
- Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: school-based Prevention/Early Intervention Programs; Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Programs
- Washington Traffic Safety Commission: DUI Task Forces and Reducing Underage Drinking (RUaD).

Objective 4: *To select and implement effective prevention actions that address priority risk and protective factors in the community by filling identified gaps in resources.*

First year SIG funds were used to open the Boys and Girls Club in Othello. The Columbia Basin Boys and Girls Club, located in neighboring Grant County, oversees the club. The club became a huge success immediately after opening. Over 400 children became members with about 120 youth attending the club each day. A homework club was established that markedly improved grades of participating students. Children were exposed to the SMART curriculum (discussed below) and attended several community events, such as: the Sand Hill Crane Festival, the community Christmas Program, and the Fiesta Amistad. During the second project year, the Boys and Girls Club has continued to be a great asset for the youth and the community, with attendance stabilizing at 85-90 kids a day.

The Boys and Girls Club offers SIG-sponsored, science-based prevention programs to the community. Prevention programs can be categorized by a rigor scale created by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. Rigor is the extent to which the program has been shown through published research to be effective in different locales and with multiple populations.⁴ The national SMART Moves curriculum offered in Othello through the Boys and Girls Club has the highest possible rigor rating, level 5. During the second project year, the Boys and Girls Club provided Stay SMART, SMART Families, SMART Kids and Start SMART. The SMART series uses role-playing, group activities, and discussion to promote social skills. These skills include peer resistance, problem-solving, decision making, and other skills to help youth resist alcohol and drugs. In addition, the Boys and Girls Club provides a homework club, education and mentoring, arts and crafts, and a social recreation program.

⁴ Website for the Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technology (WestCAPT): <http://www.unr.edu/westcapt/>.

Objective 5: To use common reporting tools which provide information on what works and what does not work to reduce youth alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse.

A requirement of SIG is that the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors be administered in participating schools. In response, the Othello School District began to use the survey for the first time in 1998. This information is being disseminated to the community through the local newspaper, which last year shared 1998 survey results in a series of three articles.⁵ This year The Outlook printed several new articles about the results of the 2000 survey.⁶

The Boys and Girls Club actively evaluates their programs. All of the SMART courses have built in pre- and post-test evaluations. The SIG matrix is used as a monitoring tool as well. The Anticipated Immediate Changes stated on the SIG Implementation Matrix are monitored regularly. When asked about their immediate outcomes, the club director was able to state outcome measures for the 18 anticipated immediate changes on the SIG matrix. She has pre- and post-test data, information based on discussions, and data showing improved grades for program participants.

Everest is the name of the web-based program monitoring system, developed by DASA and tested by SIG community grantees. It contains pre-tests and post-tests and provides results by group, by participant, and by question. Everest has not been useful for the Boys and Girls Club. Although the SMART Courses have their own pre- and post-tests, according to the club director, it was not possible to use them with Everest. The scales used in Everest are not perceived by program providers as measuring the curricula used in the club. Frequently, staff are unable to access the Everest website to enter or retrieve data.

The club director stated that three years is not enough time to start programs and to measure results over time. The SMART Courses require students to progress from one course to another. In three years there isn't enough time for the youth to progress far in the curriculum, much less to evaluate its long-term effectiveness.

Successes

In year one, SIG funds allowed for the creation of the Boys and Girls Club. This year fewer youth are attending (85-90 as compared to 120), but they are more organized, funds are coming in to support programs, and the youth seem to like the curriculum.

⁵ LuAnn Bordi. "Young Users Take A Variety of Drugs," *The Othello Outlook*. 59:42. October 18, 2000, pp. 1 & 5

⁶Lu Ann Bordi. "Survey Says Drug Use is Down for Local Youths," *The Othello Outlook*. 60:17. April 26, 2001, pp. 1 & 6.

SIG introduced science-based programs to the community. The SMART courses used at the Boys and Girls Club have had a measurable impact on members' knowledge about drugs and alcohol. Having the club open keeps at-risk kids off the streets, it provides them with healthy snacks, and it engages youth in healthy and safe activities.

The Boys and Girls Club is open from 3-7:30 PM. These are the hours in which most vandalism occurs in the community. According to the club director, in 1998 Juvenile vandalism was 13% per 1000 youth. Since the Boys and Girls Club opened, the rate has dropped to 5%. The Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network director verified this and stated that she knows of no other program that could have made this change.

The Boys and Girls Club is able to attract other grants and community support to enhance their programs at the club and in the schools.

Due to the SIG grant requirement, in 1998 the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors began to be administered in the schools. This survey provides Othello with local data on substance abuse prevention rates and risk and protective factor levels.

Two major community groups now hold quarterly meetings to coordinate activities: Persons against Illegal Drugs and the Community Mobilization Advisory Board.

Challenges

When the Boys and Girls Club first opened almost all youth wanted to be part of it. Over time, some youth stopped coming to the center. They still attend major events, but the regular crowd fits the target population description of youth-at-risk. According to some law enforcement officers and other community workers, a pretty rough crowd hangs around the club. In an interview in the spring, the director mentioned that it is easy to get labeled as serving only bad kids even though they could serve all kids. She wondered aloud what the term "bad kids" meant:

Are kids bad just because their parents have to work both day and night to make ends meet. Are kids bad because they are poor or come from a single parent family? Are kids bad because they are locked out of their houses when their parents are gone? Are kids bad because the only safe place they have to hang out is at the Boys and Girls Club?

The evaluator perceived competition between the Boys and Girls Club and other county prevention programs. Funding is tight, and it may be easier for the Boys and Girls Club to obtain funding because of their non-profit status, their high attendance rates, and their access to data on program outcomes. One informant

mentioned that there is a desire to keep some existing prevention programs operating in the community even though they are not science based, such as the DARE program run by the Sheriff's Office.

While the club attracts donations from various local businesses and funding agencies, it does not appear to be fully integrated into the community organizations. There seems to be a philosophical distance between the club and some of the mainstream community organizers. Club managers feel they are still considered outsiders, and there appears to be competition for providing services and obtaining funding. This competition and attitude may limit collaboration between the club and other community prevention organizations. The Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network has been very helpful in raising funds for the club. A representative from the Boys and Girls Club is a member of the Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network, but not the other service organizations. The same few individuals comprise most of the civic organizations, as is common in small communities. Some interviewed commended the community support, but also indicated that new ideas are slow to evolve.

Several interviewees recommended that the Boys and Girls Club provide more outreach to parents and more parenting classes. Examples of the reasons for these recommendations include the following:

- The local potato processing plants operate 24 hours a day. This cycle tends to fragment families. According to one interviewee, families need help in learning how to stick together with such work shifts.
- According to the director at the Boys and Girls Club, Hispanic families traditionally do not get involved with the schools. Parents reportedly feel that it is not their place to interfere the educators.

There is reportedly a need to incorporate the Hispanic community into planning and operating programs.

Training And Technical Assistance

Staff from the Boys and Girls Club and from Adams County have benefited from a variety of training opportunities in the past two years. Some training was directly funded by SIG. The rest was funded by DASA, Community Mobilization, Adams County Adams County Community Public Health and Safety Network, and The Columbia Basin Boys and Girls Club. The following table summarizes this training:

Table 2. SIG Related Training

Training Offered	Attendance	Funding Agency
<i>Boys and Girls Club Training</i>		
SMART Leaders Fan Club	6	SIG
Pacific Program Institute: Youth Leadership	2	SIG & Boys & Girls Club
Pacific Program Institute: SMART Moves	2	SIG & Boys & Girls Club
Everest database workshop	2	SIG
4 SIG trainings	2	SIG
Sustainability Workshop	2	SIG
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Training	6	Boys & Girls Club
Juvenile Violence Prevention Training	6	Boys & Girls Club
Youth Development Strategy Training	6	Boys & Girls Club
<i>Local Prevention Specialist Training</i>		
Project Alert		DASA & CMASA
Teens Against Tobacco Use		DASA & CMASA
SMART Moves		DASA & CMASA
Outcomes Training		OJJDP
Communities That Care		DASA & CMASA
Strengthening Families		Adams Co. Network

Acronyms used in the above table include the following:

1. SIG: State Incentive Grant.
2. DASA: Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, part of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services.
3. CMASA: Community Mobilization Against Substance Abuse, a program of the Office of Community Development, part of the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development.
4. OJJDP: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Baseline Funding and Planning Survey

At least one program in each SIG site was examined to learn more about the funding and planning components of program implementation. The SMART Moves programs were selected for this purpose in the Othello SIG Project. Program facilitators participated in a baseline planning and funding survey (see Appendix D for a copy of this survey form). The Boys and Girls Club uses funds or in-kind contributions from the following sources in order to implement the SMART Moves curricula:

- Governor’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Byrne Grant

- King County YMCA, Schools Out Consortium
- City of Othello
- DSHS Child Care Capacity Grant
- Family Policy Network
- Nestle
- Columbia Cold Storage
- Rotary
- WalMart
- Hostess
- Toys R Us
- Washington State University Cooperative Extension
- Othello Police Department
- National Boys and Girls Club

Program Fidelity

As part of the evaluation, one program in each SIG community was used to pilot a program fidelity survey known as the Program Implementation Survey (see Appendix E). Program implementation fidelity refers to how closely program providers in a local community follow the original design of the prevention program.⁷

The purpose of our inquiry into implementation fidelity was the development of a tool that can be used by local and state researchers to provide self-reported fidelity.⁸ Evaluators want to know if pre-test/post-test results were due to the program as it was designed, or were the results of a program unique to the site. The survey tells evaluation staff and local SIG providers and staff what they tested with Everest: the program named in their matrix or some variation of that program. The fidelity survey also gives local SIG providers and staff a comprehensive record of what was changed. When combined with Everest results, the survey can help determine two things:

1. If Everest results were positive, should this program be used again as it was administered this time?
2. If Everest results were mediocre or negative, should this program be modified, further modified, or abandoned for a different program?

⁷ King, Jean A., Morris, Lynn L., and Fitz-Gibbon, Carol T. 1978. *How to Assess Program Implementation*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

⁸ Goodman, Robert M. 2000. Bridging the gap in effective program implementation: from concept to application. *Journal of Community Psychology*. 28(3): 309-321.

The SMART Moves courses were examined as a whole to determine the extent to which programs had to be changed to meet local needs. These were the changes noted:

- Sessions were increased in number because more time was needed to cover the materials. Often the children did not understand the vocabulary, so time had to be taken to clarify meanings.
- In one case, a six-year-old child did not know how to write his name. The instructor took the 20 minutes needed to teach him how to do it.
- Instructors found they had to give children more incentives to work on the materials. This was especially true for the older youth.

While the youth were somewhat neutral about the program materials, the instructors found them to be enjoyable and said they probably would use them again if given the opportunity. As the program director noted, “The personal experience and rewards of working with the kids who need you the most – even if there are just a few – makes it all worthwhile.”

Summary: Systems change

Overall, the Adams County project has had a major impact on the Othello School District and on prevention in the county. The SIG project was responsible for the opening of the Boys and Girls Club in Othello, which serves hundreds of local children and youth. It has kept at-risk young people off the street during the hours of 3:30 to 7 PM when most incidents of vandalism occur, and vandalism rates have dropped dramatically. Many individuals have participated in science-based prevention programs, and the Boys and Girls Club regularly provides these prevention programs to at-risk youth.

SIG was primarily responsible for getting the school district to engage in the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behavior starting in 1998. Data obtained from this survey is essential for planning prevention services that will address local needs.

Since SIG began, Othello’s community prevention organizations are more structured and meet to coordinate activities. Both the Boys and Girls Club and the rest of the prevention community have been able to bring in grant funds for prevention programs in the schools and the community. The challenge now is to promote more collaboration between the pre-existing prevention community and the Boys and Girls Club, thus enhancing overall prevention efforts in the community.

Appendix A:

Community Level Goal and Objectives⁹

Goal:

Communities selected to receive State Incentive Grant funds will work to prevent alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other drug use, misuse and abuse by the state's youth in these communities. They will develop and implement prevention plans, which will foster changes in the prevention system at the community level to make the system more effective.

Objectives:

1. To *establish partnerships* which include existing agencies and organizations, and families, youth, school, and workplaces to collaborate at the local level to prevent alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse by youth.
2. To *use a risk and protective factor framework* to develop a community prevention action plan which reduces factors which put youth at risk for alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug abuse and increase factors which protect or buffer youth from these risks.
3. To *participate in joint community risk and protective factor and resource assessment* by collecting, assessing, and prioritizing community level information for: (a) youth alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse; (b) risk and protective factor indicators; and (c) existing resources and service gaps.
4. To *select and implement effective prevention actions* that address priority risk and protective factors in the community by filling identified gaps in resources.
5. To *use common reporting tools* which provide information on what works and what does not work to reduce youth alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse.

⁹ Governor's Substance Abuse Prevention Advisory Committee. 1999. *Washington State Incentive Grant Substance Abuse Prevention Plan*. Olympia, WA: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, State Incentive Grant Project.

Appendix B: Methods

Information Sources

Interviews

Interviews were conducted with lead agency contacts, as well as prevention service providers and school district employees. When audiotaped interviews were conducted, interviewees were informed at the beginning of each interview that the audiotapes were confidential, were for the purpose of ensuring accuracy and would be erased as soon as notes were taken from them. Questions were based on an interview guide, as well as related topics that arose during the interviews. Interview guides were modified after initial site visits, based on the interviewer's ability to obtain the desired information from the questions asked.

Surveys

- a. Baseline Funding and Planning Survey, conducted for the Parent Navigator program. See Appendix D for a sample survey form.
- b. Program Implementation Survey, completed on the SMART Moves program. See Appendix E for a sample survey form.

Document Review

- a. Six-month progress reports, required by state-level SIG administration.
- b. Prevention programs intended to address desired outcomes and associated risk and protective factors are described in detail in Community-Based Prevention Action Plan Implementation Matrix, created by SIG state administration staff in conjunction with Walla Walla SIG staff.
- c. Advisory Board meeting minutes
- d. Local correspondence
- e. Newspaper articles
- f. 2000 Census Data quick facts website:
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53000.html>. Adams County.

Analysis

Data analysis occurs throughout the research process in a case study, from the process of formulating the topic through the write-up. During and after interviews, information gathered is weighed in light of previous information. Questions and topics are modified as indicated by the new information. Data verification occurs through cross checking information from informants with that from other informants, documents, observation, and the researcher's journal entries.

Data analysis in a case study occurs by creating categories of information, broad at first, then becoming more specific. As familiarity with the study topic occurs, categories are related to one another and to theory. CSAP and COSMOS Corporation created broad data categories, around which interview questions and inquiry topics were framed. Data were gathered in the process of this evaluation with the intent of answering specific questions about progress toward system changes in planning, providing, funding, and evaluating prevention services for youth in local communities.

Appendix C: Risk and Protective Factors, Categorized by Domain¹⁰

Note: Risk and protective factors prioritized by the Othello SIG project are in italics.

Domains	Risk Factors	Protective Factors
Community	Availability of drugs Community laws and norms favorable to drug use Transitions and mobility Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization <i>Extreme economic deprivation</i>	<i>Opportunities for prosocial involvement</i> Rewards for prosocial involvement
Family	Family history of the problem behavior Family management problems Family conflict <i>Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior</i>	Bonding: family attachment Opportunities for prosocial involvement Rewards for prosocial involvement
School	Early and persistent antisocial behavior <i>Academic failure</i> <i>Lack of commitment to school</i>	<i>Bonding: attachment to school</i> Opportunities for prosocial involvement Rewards for prosocial involvement
Individual	Rebelliousness <i>Friends who engage in the problem behavior</i> Favorable attitudes towards the problem behavior <i>Early initiation of the problem behavior</i> Constitutional factors	<i>Healthy beliefs and clear standards</i> <i>Bonding: attachment to prosocial peers</i> <i>Social skills</i>

¹⁰ Modified from *A Guide to the Community Substance Abuse Prevention Projects*. December 2000. Governor's Substance Abuse Prevention Advisory Committee. Available from State Incentive Grant Project, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services, PO Box 45331, Olympia, WA 98504-5331 (ph: 360 438-8065) or Washington State Alcohol/Drug Clearinghouse (ph: 800 662-9111 in-state; 206 725-9696 Seattle or out of state).

Date _____ Site _____ Program Service _____

Rigor Level _____ Beginning Date of Program Service _____ Ending Date of Program Service _____

Name and position/title of person supplying information _____

**Appendix D:
Baseline Planning and Funding Survey**

Agency/Organization/ Business/Individual involved in funding, donating to, or planning this program service	Are they a funding source, i.e., were funds applied for through a competitive process, such as an RFP?	Are they a source of in- kind contributions? If so, what type (financial, space, food, volunteer, materials)?	Were they involved in planning?	If they were involved in planning, what was their involvement (in general, e.g., attended meetings, consultant, etc.)?

Note: Listing the SIG planning committee as a group is appropriate because they volunteered their time and effort in planning. If they also held a fundraiser, as a group, or sought additional funding, please list that. If an individual member of the committee put in extra time and effort to arrange for donations of any kind, please list that person separately. The goal is to map the efforts of individuals and groups involved in providing this program service.

Please add more pages as needed.

Date _____ Site _____ Program Service _____

Rigor Level _____ Beginning Date of Program Service _____ Ending Date of Program Service _____

Name of person supplying information _____

Appendix E: Program Implementation Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine what was measured by the pre-test/post-test associated with your program: was it the program as originally designed and tested, or was it some variation on that program? If program modifications were made, test results may differ from those that would be expected if the program were implemented as originally designed, with the intended target population, taught by a trained instructor. Records of program implementation practices, reviewed in conjunction with program effectiveness measures, can inform future prevention planning. If possible, this form should be completed by the person providing prevention program services.

1. Did this prevention program differ from the original design?

Program Characteristic	Yes	No	Description of change	General reason for change (check one)		Notes on specific reason(s) for change
				Necessity	Program improvement	
1) Number of sessions						
2) Length of sessions						
3) Content of sessions						
4) Order of sessions						
5) Use of materials or handouts						

Program Characteristic	Yes	No	Description of change	General reason for change		Notes on specific reason for change
				Necessity	Program improvement	
6) General location (e.g., at community center instead of school)						
7) Intended population (age, language, level of risk, maturity)						
8) Number of participants						
9) Instructor training						
10) Instructor/student ratio						
11) Anything else?						

2. If this is a Best Practices or science-based program (rigor 5), did you receive guidance from either the program’s designer or from WestCAPT in making changes? ____ Yes ____ No ____ Not applicable
 Is this still considered a best practice (in the opinion of the designer/WestCAPT) after you made these changes? ____ Yes ____ No



3. Instructor training and experience
 - a. Did you receive training for this program? ____ Yes ____ No
 - b. How many years of experience do you have providing substance abuse prevention services?
 ____ <1 ____ 1-3 ____ 4 or more
 - c. How many years of experience providing social services or teaching, outside of prevention services?
 ____ <1 ____ 1-3 ____ 4 or more
4. What was your observation of participants' engagement with the program?
 Mostly engaged Neutral Less than fascinated
5. What was your response to the program?
 Enjoyable Neutral Tedious
6. Would you use this program again, given the opportunity?
 Probably Maybe Unlikely
7. What shaped your opinion about whether or not you would use this program again, given the opportunity? Please select all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-test/post-test results
<input type="checkbox"/>	Participants' or your own reactions to the program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other measures (school grades, behavioral responses)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Response from parents, school staff, other community members
<input type="checkbox"/>	Discussion with other prevention professionals
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anything else? Please list:

Please note: Development of this form grew out of the book, *How to Assess Program Implementation*, by Jean A. King, Lynn Lyons Morris, and Carol Taylor Fitz-Gibbon, published in 1978 by Sage, Newbury Park, California.

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